

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 8 of 1893.]

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd February 1893.

## CONTENTS.

Page.

Page.

## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Amir of Kabul	74
Deposition of the chief of the Malia State in Kathiawar	74
Rumour regarding the appointment of a member of the British Royal Family as permanent Governor-General of India	74

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Revision of settlement in Oudh	74
Alleged unsatisfactory condition of landholders in the North-Western Provinces	75
Grazing grounds for agricultural cattle	75
Alleged unsatisfactory condition of natives	75
Slow promotion among Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	76
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	76
Suppression of bribery and corruption by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces	76
Barwars in the Gonda district	76
Reform of the Legislative Councils	77
Alleged ill-treatment of natives by European soldiers at Baraut, Allahabad district	77

Mr. Cadell's visit to Mufti Tajammul Hussain, Kiratpur, Bijnor	77
Protest against the proposal for the suspension of free coinage of silver	77
Maharaja Pratap Narayan Singh and the Musalmans of Ajodhya	77
Sangam Lal, Prayagwal, and the Allahabad police	78

## III.—EDUCATION.

A native drill and gymnastic instructor at the Aligarh College	78
Alleged discouragement of the study of Urdu in Government Schools in the Central Provinces	78

## IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alleged objectionable proceedings on the part of cultivators and shopkeepers, Almora	78
Cases of theft at Ballia	79
Encouragement of education by Maharaja Pratap Narayan Singh of Ajodhya among his ryots	79
An appeal to Hindu chiefs for the protection of king	79
Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh College	79
Abuse of a chief by the Colonel	79
Death of Risaldar Allahdad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Bareilly	80

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Bi-Monthly.						
1	Halat-i-Hind	Allahabad	Babu Khan	15th Feb.	19th Feb.	800 copies.
2	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	Yaqub Khan	16th "	17th "	300 "
3	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farakhabad).	Bhaggu Khan	15th "	18th "	250 "
Tri-monthly.						
4	Akhbar-i-Imamia	Lucknow	Abid Ali	24th Jan.	16th "	347 "
5	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Amin-ul-din	10th Feb.	21st "	45 "
Weekly.						
6	Agra Akhbar	Do.	Tajammul Hussain	14th "	17th "	265 "
7	Agra Punch	Do.	Ahmad-ul-din Beg	16th "	18th "	210 "
8	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	14th "	"	65 "
9	Akhbar-i-Islam	Agra	Islam Company	15th "	16th "	"
10	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	Rahmat-ullah	7th "	21st "	275 copies.
11	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sa'id	15th "	18th "	625 "
12	Anis-i-Hind	Meerut	Ram Chandra Vaisya	18th "	20th "	590 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(continued).				1892-93.	1893.	
Weekly—(continued).						
13	Anis-i-Oudh ...	Rae Bareilly ...	Muhammad Abbas...	7th & 15th Feb. ...	16th & 22nd Feb. ...	
14	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	11th & 18th " ...	16th & 21st " ...	158 copies.
15	Azad ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	17th " ...	19th " ...	250 "
16	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	2nd " ...	18th " ...	200 "
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh ...	15th " ...	19th " ...	450 "
18	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	16th " ...	" ...	500 "
19	Dabdba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	11th " ...	16th " ...	250 "
20	Dabdba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	20th " ...	22nd " ...	448 "
21	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	500 "
22	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasad Varmá ...	15th " ...	17th " ...	300 "
23	Jam-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	12th & 19th " ...	18th & 22nd " ...	150 "
24	Karnamah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub... ..	17th " ...	21st " ...	275 "
25	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	18th " ...	" ...	44 "
26	Mauj-i-Narbadha ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	200 "
27	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	14th " ...	17th " ...	400 "
28	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	13th " ...	18th " ...	250 "
29	Najm-ul-Akhhár ...	Etawah ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	" ...	16th " ...	223 "
30	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin ...	20th " ...	22nd " ...	60 "
31	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas... ..	15th " ...	20th " ...	450 "
32	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ali ...	16th " ...	18th " ...	40 "
33	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	19th " ...	22nd " ...	250 "
34	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	11th " ...	17th " ...	196 "
35	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	450 "
36	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	" ...	21st " ...	" ...
37	Raf-i-Akhhár ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	12th and 20th " ...	17th & 22nd " ...	360 copies.
38	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishna ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	220 "
39	Rias-ul-Akhhár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" ...	20th " ...	350 "
40	Bohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	12th & 19th " ...	18th & 22nd " ...	150 "
41	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwari Lal ...	12th " ...	16th " ...	130 "
42	Soldier ...	Ditto ...	Maharaj Baldeo Singh.	14th " ...	22nd " ...	200 "
43	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	13th " ...	16th " ...	304 "
44	Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qadir ...	22nd Jan. & 5th & 19th Feb. ...	22nd " ...	" ...
45	Tat-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th Feb. ...	16th " ...	150 copies.
Daily.						
46	Oudh Akhhár ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	16th to 22nd " ...	16th to 22nd " ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
47	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ullah ...	17th " ...	19th " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
48	Godharm Prakash ...	Farukhabad ...	Mohan Lal ...	For Dec. ...	21st " ...	400 copies.
49	Mathur Vaishya Sukhdaiyak...	Agra ...	Babu Lal ...	" Jan. & Feb. ...	19th " ...	250 "
Weekly.						
50	Almora Akhhár ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	13th Feb. ...	16th " ...	116 "
51	Goswami ...	Benares ...	Jagat Narayan ...	16th " ...	22nd " ...	" ...
52	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	" ...	18th " ...	500 copies.
53	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan...	13th " ...	17th " ...	100 "
Daily.						
54	Hindustani ...	Kalakanhar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayal ...	16th & 21st " ...	17th to 22nd " ...	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
55	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	17th " ...	19th " ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government)
56	Khichri Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad ...	11th and 18th " ...	22nd " ...	400 copies.



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>HINDI-URDU—(continued).</b>			<b>1893.</b>	<b>1893.</b>	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
57	Jaipur Gazette ... <b>MARATHI.</b> <i>Weekly.</i>	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasad ...	8th & 11th Feb. ...	18th & 21st Feb. ...	100 copies.
58	Subodh Sindhu ... <b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b> <i>Weekly.</i>	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	15th ...	18th ...	320 "
59	Nyāya Sudhā ... <b>GORKHA.</b> <i>Weekly.</i>	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	13th ...	16th ...	450 "
60	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā	17th ...	22nd ...	650 "



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HINDUSTANI.  
February 15th, 1893.

Amir of Kabul.

1. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th February, states that the Amir of Kabul was asked for the last time to fix a date when he would be able to meet the Jallalabad Mission. His reply was to be received by the 10th February, and he was told that in case of failure Government would take such action as it thought expedient. The 10th of February has passed without any reply having been received from Abdul Rahman Khan. It may be supposed that the Government of India will withhold its usual aid from him, and that the measure will lead to an outbreak of rebellion among the Hazaras and other disaffected tribes. In that case, finding himself unable to quell the revolt, he may be brought to his senses and may apply to the Government of India for help. He has no doubt some genuine grievances, but they did not justify him in offering an insult to the British Government by not meeting the Mission in accordance with its wishes. However, it would be unwise to do anything which might induce him to throw himself again into the arms of Russia and give her an opportunity of interfering in the affairs of Afghanistan.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
February 15th, 1893.

Deposition of the Chief of the Malia State in Kathiawar.

2. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 15th February, says that if the rumour as to the cause of the deposition of the Thakur of Malia in Kathiawar is well founded, the measure cannot but be considered an act of gross injustice. According to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the cause of that Chief's dethronement is no other than the encounter between Lieutenant Gordon's party and a gang of dakáits, when Lieutenant Gordon was shot dead. There is nothing to show that there was any connection between the Chief and the dakáits. But some person must be punished for a European Military Officer's death, and it was thought best to punish the Chief himself. The action of Government in this matter throws even martial law into the shade.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.  
February 14th, 1893.

Rumour regarding the appointment of a member of the British Royal Family as permanent Governor-General of India.

3. The *Akhbar-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 14th February, referring to the rumour that some member of the English Royal Family will be appointed permanent Governor-General of this country, highly approves of the proposal on the ground that it would give additional stimulus to the loyalty of the people, and that in course of time he would receive full sovereign power.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

ANIS-I-ODDH.  
February 7th, 1893.

Revision of settlement in Oudh.

4. The *Anis-i-Oudh* (Rae Bareilly), of the 7th February, in commenting upon the revision of settlement in Oudh, observes that one half of the gross rental is the standard of assessment; but being under the impression that the proprietors do not give out their full profits, the Settlement Officers sometimes fix the Government demand at more than one half. If the rentals are understated by the landholders, the Settlement Officers are as much to blame as the landholders themselves. If the proprietors were convinced that the Settlement Officers would not over-assess the revenue, they would never conceal their true incomes. In assessing the Government demand the Settlement Officers should make due allowance for the following expenses and losses the proprietors have to incur:—(1) The cost of the collection of rents and the management and improvement of land falls on the proprietors. (2) The rent is not fully recovered from all the cultivators. (3) The landlords have to contribute to funds started by Government officials in proportion to their incomes. The late Lieutenant-Governor expressly declared in a speech at Allahabad that the Lady Dufferin Fund had been established in accordance with the wishes of the Empress, and that men who did not aid the fund would be acting against Her Majesty's wishes and render themselves liable to the charge of disloyalty. After such a declaration had been made by the head of the Government no landowner could possibly refrain from contributing to the fund. (4) The talukdars and other large landholders in Oudh resemble the British peers in rank and have to maintain a suitable style of living. The barons of Oudh are a source of strength and greatness to the British Government. The maintenance of peace and order in the province during the Mutiny was due to their efforts in no small degree.



The establishment of the Court of Wards bears eloquent testimony to the desire of the Government to save them from ruin. But a heavy assessment of revenue would ruin them and lead to the transfer of their estates to money-lenders. As all culturable land has already been brought under cultivation, they cannot increase their profits by breaking new land. Again, they cannot enhance rent more than one anna in the rupee at a time, and even that after seven years. They would have no ground for complaint if revenue were enhanced at the same rate. But if Government increases its demand to its heart's content at the revision of settlement while it has restricted the enhancement of rent, ruin must stare the talukdars in the face. Messrs. Baillie, Saunders, Brownrigg, and Shakespear, the Settlement Officers of Rae Bareilly, Partabgarh, Sultanpur, and Unao, respectively, are very able and sympathetic officers and will not seek to promote the interests of Government at the expense of those of the landholders. It may be hoped that Bara Banki, Hardoi, and other districts will get similar Settlement Officers. Sir Charles Crosthwaite revised the Moradabad settlement, the Hon'ble J. R. Reid the Azamgarh settlement, the Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche the Gorakhpur settlement, and Mr. Hooper the Basti settlement. We want Settlement Officers like them and not like that officer who made such heavy assessments that a landholder at the time of his death directed his sons to transfer the land to the Collector gratis.

5. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th February, complains that the condition of landholders in the North-Western Provinces is generally very unsatisfactory, chiefly on account of the heavy revenue assessments made in utter disregard of Mr. Thomason's *Directions to Settlement*

HALAT-I-HIND.  
February 15th, 1893.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of landholders in the North-Western Provinces.

*Officers.* They are getting head and ears into debt and losing their estates. A large number of them, reduced to utter destitution, earn a livelihood by working as labourers or have turned thieves and robbers. In the Agra and Muttra districts, where the settlement was revised some years ago, large tracts of land have been abandoned and have become unfit for cultivation. The Revenue Courts place a number of impediments in the way of landowners desirous of enhancing rent, and they cannot obtain advances from Government until they pay 10 per cent. or so on the advances as commission to the tahsil officials. The Collectors entirely depend on the reports of Tahsildars, seldom taking the trouble to look into any matters themselves.

6. The *Anis-i-Oudh* (Rae Bareilly), of the 7th February, states that the Department of Land Records and Agriculture has greatly improved the village records. It is beyond doubt that they are now kept up far more accurately than ten years ago and will be useful at the revision of

ANIS-I-ODDH.  
February 7th, 1893.

Grazing grounds for agricultural cattle.

settlement. But that Department has not paid equal attention to its other chief duty, namely, the improvement of agriculture. The Director could not be expected to make a sudden change in the customs and manners of the landholders and compel them to curtail their extravagant marriage and other expenses, devoting their money to the improvement of land, but he could do much in this direction by friendly advice. The supply of a sufficient quantity of grass and fodder is necessary for agricultural live stock, on which cultivation chiefly depends, but it is to be regretted that every acre of culturable land is being brought under cultivation and that cattle have already begun to suffer from the scarcity of grass. At the time of the revision of settlement an area of land sufficient for local requirements should be reserved for grazing purposes, the landholders being forbidden to encroach on such land.

7. The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 19th February, publishes a communication from a correspondent in Behar who complains that natives who were rich two hundred years ago have been reduced to poverty, while Englishmen have become considerably richer. The poorer

ROHILKHAND PUNCH.  
February 19th, 1893

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of the natives.

classes among the former have one scanty meal of coarse grain in two or three days, whereas every European has five meals a day. Natives are readily sentenced to imprisonment or even death, but Europeans are allowed to kill natives with impunity. The O'Hara case is a good example of the way in which European



culprits are dealt with. The police officials cruelly torture innocent men to extort confessions of guilt from them.

*ANIS-I-OUDEH.*  
February 15th, 1893.

Slow promotion among Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

8. The *Anis-i-Oudh* (Rae Bareilly), of the 15th February, states that the establishment of the new Provincial Civil Service has tended to raise the status of Deputy Collectors, and that the subordinate executive service is now recruited in much the same way as the whilom Statutory Civil Service. But it is to be regretted that the condition of Deputy Collectors is very unsatisfactory. They were left out in the cold even by Sir Auckland Colvin, who reformed more or less every other branch of the public service. The list of Officiating Deputy Collectors given in the Civil List is fearfully long, and in the ordinary state of things each of them must take four or five years since his first appointment to be confirmed in his post. Promotion from one grade to another is of course still slower. The Civil Officers are much better off. They obtain permanent appointments sooner, and a larger number of them than of Deputy Collectors receive salaries exceeding Rs. 400 a month. There is naturally much dissatisfaction in the subordinate executive service with the present unsatisfactory state of things, and the *Anis-i-Oudh* would recommend the following measures so as to improve matters to some extent. *First*, a requisite number of Deputy Collectors should be appointed Assistant Settlement Officers and formed into a separate service, as has already been done in the Panjáb and the Central Provinces. The new Settlement Department, so formed, should be divided into several grades and should have nothing to do with the regular line. As some districts in these provinces are always under settlement, Government could have no difficulty in providing work for the Assistant Settlement Officers. *Secondly*, those Deputy Collectors who have completed their full term of service and are unfit for work owing to age and infirmity should be retired on pension. The retention of such men is an injustice to the junior members of the service. There are Deputy Collectors who are past sixty and are unfit for any active duty, but still they are allowed to retain their appointments. Had the subordinate executive service been composed of Europeans, the junior members would have raised a loud clamour and moved Heaven and Hell. No Civilian can serve a single day after 35 years' service. There is no good reason why Deputy Collectors should be retained in service after they have attained 55 years of age.

*NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.*  
February 13th, 1893.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

9. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 13th February, is sorry that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is getting unpopular with all classes of people. His Honor displeased the Hindus by a series of retrograde measures, and the Musalmáns are dissatisfied with his recent action in the Madrassah Debating Club incident. If Maulvi Kabir-ud-din had defamed the Principal of the College, the latter might have been permitted to prosecute him. There was no need for Government interference in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor's policy is opposed to justice and injurious to the freedom of the people.

*MAUJ-I-NERBUDDA.*  
February 16th, 1893.

Suppression of bribery and corruption by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

10. The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 16th February, praises Sir A. P. MacDonnell for his vigorous efforts to check bribery and corruption among the Government servants, but observes that the evil cannot be remedied to any large extent until the givers of bribes are exempted from punishment, and advises the Chief Commissioner to move the Imperial Legislative Council to amend the law accordingly.

*ÁZÁD.*  
February 17th 1893.

Barwárs in the Gonda district.

11. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, referring to the Barwárs who are habitual criminals and are to be found in large numbers in the Gonda district, regrets to notice that the measures adopted by Government from time to time to reclaim them have not been attended with any great success. The editor would make the following suggestions for the consideration of Government. Barwárs relegated to jails should be



taught some useful industries during their incarceration, and on release they should be required to practise those industries and placed under the surveillance of the proprietors and other respectable inhabitants of the villages in which they live. When any of them leaves the village, he should be at once reported to the police. Government has appointed a Deputy Collector in the Gonda district to look after that criminal tribe, but as the police do not strictly carry out his orders, his efforts are not very successful. In those parts of the Gonda district which are populated by the Barwárs the police should be placed entirely under his control, he being invested with full power to fine, suspend, and dismiss police officials. In that case they would fear and obey him. Again, there are some men who secretly share the spoils of Barwárs, and therefore they readily stand as sureties for any Barwárs who are required to give security for good behaviour. The police should keep an eye on such men also.

12. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 16th February, referring to the

HINDUSTÁN.  
February 16th, 1893.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

Viceroy's declaration regarding the discussion of budgets in the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils and the right of interpellation, expresses satisfaction that the National Congress, after 8 years' persistent agitation, has succeeded in obtaining those important privileges which, if properly exercised by the members, are sure to lead to the redress of many popular grievances. As observed by Lord Lansdowne in his speech, the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be given a larger voice in the legislative measures of their country. The people have not got all they wanted in the way of reform of the councils, but they should be thankful to Government for the privileges which it has been pleased to grant.

13. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th February, complains that

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
February 15th, 1893.

Alleged ill-treatment of natives by European soldiers at Baraut, Allahabad district.

lately some soldiers belonging to the European Regiment encamped at Baraut, Allahabad district, caused grievous hurt to several natives. Such unfortunate cases have occurred at several places during the present relief season. Are not the European Police Sergeants, who accompany European regiments on their way from one place to another, expected to prevent soldiers from doing any kind of mischief? If the lives of the children of the soil have been placed at the tender mercies of European soldiers by Her Majesty, well and good; otherwise any soldiers found to have ill-treated natives should receive condign punishment. Intoxication should be no excuse for an offence.

14. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th February, on the authority of a

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.  
February 14th, 1893.

Mr. Cadell's visit to Mufti Tajammul Hussain, Kiratpur, Bijnor.

correspondent, gives an account of Mr. Cadell's visit to Mufti Tajammul Hussain at his house at Kiratpur in the Bijnor district on the 2nd idem. The Mufti and his two sons offered *nazars* and presented an address which was kindly accepted by the Commissioner, who had a friendly talk with them for some time. Mr. Cadell is really a very courteous officer, desirous of gaining the good will of his loyal and obedient subjects.

15. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th February, complains that in spite

RAHBAR.  
February 16th, 1893.

Protest against the proposal for the suspension of free coinage of silver.

of their high salaries, European officers are constantly pressing Government to take steps for raising the price of the rupee. The latest proposal made by them with that object is the suspension of the free coinage of silver. However beneficial the measure may be to the Europeans, the scarcity of silver would prove ruinous to the inhabitants of this country. Selfishness makes a man blind to the interests of others.

16. A correspondent of the *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 13th Feb-

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
February 13th, 1893.

Mahárāja Pratap Narayan Singh and the Musalmáns of Ajudhya.

ruary, complains that the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad has, under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, dismissed the complaint made by Musalmáns against Mahárāja Pratap Narayan Singh, on the ground that in demolishing the Muhammadan tombs the Mahárāja had no intention to wound the feelings of



Musalmáns. The Deputy Commissioner's action excited the enthusiasm of Musalmáns, but the Anjuman-i-Nusrat-ul Islam interfered and soothed their anger. On the 22nd January a large meeting was held at the Idgah under the auspices of the Anjuman to consider the question of taking further action. Over four thousand Musalmáns were present and religious feeling ran high among them. The meeting resolved to appeal against the order of the Deputy Commissioner and to send telegrams to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy. The poorer classes have already paid their subscriptions to the Anjuman to meet the cost, but the well-to-do Musalmáns who contributed so liberally to the Lady Dufferin Fund have not yet contributed a farthing to aid such a laudable cause which is intended to protect their religion.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
February 15th, 1893.

17. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th February, referring to the case of Sangam Lal, Prayagwal, who has been acquitted by the High Court, on appeal, of the two offences of which he had been convicted by the Sessions Judge, urges that Government should make an example of the police officials who brought such false charges against him. Unconscientious police officials greatly harass innocent persons by bringing false charges against them and diminish the popularity of British rule.

Sangam Lal, Prayagwal, and the Allahabad police.

### III.—EDUCATION.

ALIGARH INSTITUTE  
GAZETTE.  
February 17th, 1893.

18. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 17th February, declares that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army has kindly placed the services of a native Drill and Gymnastic Instructor belonging to the Army at the disposal of the Trustees of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and hopes that the students of the College, especially those among them who desire to enter the police service, will benefit by the arrangement. They can learn drill from the Drill Instructor, and Maulvi Karamat Husain, the Law Professor of the College, will assist them in getting up the laws and rules a knowledge of which is necessary for a Police Officer. Under the police reform scheme the rates of pay of the Police Officers have largely been increased and such officers will be eligible for transfer to the executive service. The authorities have a high opinion of the system of training adopted at the Aligarh College and will prefer the students of that college to others for employment in the police force.

A native Drill and Gymnastic Instructor at the Aligarh College.

MAUJ-I-NERBUDDA.  
February 16th, 1893.

19. The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 16th February, expresses surprise and regret that the Educational Officers in the Central Provinces should discourage the study of Urdu in schools while the Empress herself, who lives at a great distance from this country, has considered it necessary to learn that language. Urdu possesses great advantages over other vernacular languages and is the mother tongue of fifty million Musalmáns in this country. If they did not know Urdu they would remain entirely ignorant of their religion. The Muhammadan students of the High School at Hoshangabad have been obliged to leave that school for the Mission School, the chief cause of their transfer being that there are no satisfactory arrangements for teaching Urdu at the former school. It may be hoped that the Chief Commissioner, who is well known for his justice and sympathy with the people, will give his best attention to the matter.

Alleged discouragement of the study of Urdu in Government Schools in the Central Provinces.

### IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.  
February 18th, 1893.

20. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 13th February, in its local news column, states that the hillmen were very simple, honest, and conscientious, and that crime was almost unknown among them; but a complete change has come over them of late. Both cultivators and shopkeepers as a rule are anxious to sell food grains and other things as dearly as possible, keeping them from the market until they can obtain favourable rates. Moreover, *ghí* (clarified butter), wheat flour, &c., are adulterated. It is believed that some shopkeepers have two sets of weights, one set being full and the other short. According to the rate fixed by Government, a rupee is equal to 16 annas of copper coins, but lately,

Alleged objectionable proceedings on the part of cultivators and shopkeepers, Almora.



when there was an increased demand for pice on account of marriages, the shopkeepers supplied only 15 or 15½ annas for the rupee. There being no copper coins in the Local Government treasury at the time, the shopkeepers were the masters of the situation. Free trade policy is undoubtedly a sound one, but apparently irregularities such as those above referred to call for interference on the part of the District Officer.

21. The *Tohfa-i-Qádiri* (Ballia), of the 22nd January, received on 22nd

*TOHFA-I-QÁDIRI.*  
January 22nd, 1893.

Cases of theft at Ballia.

February, complains that cases of theft are very frequent at Ballia, and that a theft has been committed even at the police office. The editor refers to the case of a police constable who is awaiting trial on the charge of entering a house with the object of committing a theft.

22. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 17th February, states that the

*HINDUSTÁN.*  
February 17th, 1893.

Encouragement of education by Mahá-rája Pratáp Narayan Singh of Ajodhya among his ryots.

Hon'ble Mahárája Pratap Narayan Singh of Ajodhya has issued a proclamation in his estate to the effect that he will give no aid to any cultivator on the occasion of the investiture of his son with the sacred thread if the boy is not able to read and write Hindi nor at the time of marriage if the boy has not passed the Middle Class Examination. The proclamation has occasioned great uneasiness among the Mahárája's ryots. But the talukdárs in Oudh as a rule assist their tenants only with firewood and other such things on such occasions, cases of gifts of money being very rare. If the Mahárája desires to encourage the spread of education among his ryots, he should establish some scholarships for their benefit. He himself received no education in his boyhood.

23. The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for December, received on 21st

*GODHARM PRAKÁSH*  
February 21st, 1893.

An appeal to Hindu chiefs for the protection of kine.

February, takes the Hindu ruling princes to task for their indifference to the protection of kine, reminding them how some great Rájás in olden times served and worshipped kine and how strongly the Hindu religious books enjoin the preservation of the bovine species. It is true that the Hindu chiefs do not allow kine to be killed in their states, but they can do much more without difficulty. They should forbid the exportation of kine from their territories, give aid to the Cow Protection Societies, and appeal to Her Majesty for the discontinuance of cow-killing. Their representations would carry more weight than those made by the people. All honour is due to Mahárája Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur. His Highness takes great interest in the preservation of those sacred and useful animals and has sanctioned Rs. 12,000 for the supply of fodder to them in his territories for this year.

24. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, in a facetious article headed "The Impending Question about the Land of

*OUDH PUNCH.*  
February 16th, 1893.

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán and the Aligarh College.

Baboons," says that it appears from natural history that only one male baboon lives among thousands of females and readily kills any other males that approach them. But when it gets weak and old, it is killed and succeeded by another powerful male baboon. Similarly Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán has exercised absolute power in the management of the Aligarh College and exacted implicit obedience from all his followers. But he has now lost all his vigour and strength and will be deprived before long of his power by any one of his many powerful rivals.

25. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th February, says that women some-

*COLONEL.*  
February 16th, 1893.

Abuse of a chief by the Colonel.

times prove to be of great help to their friends and relatives in obtaining wealth and honour. A police official has risen to a high post in the force by procuring women for his superior officer. In a half civilized state a woman with the connivance of her husband entered into undue intimacy with the Political Agent, who was so much pleased with her that he placed her son on the throne of the state.



**DABDABA-I-QAISARI.**  
February 11th, 1893.

26. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 11th February, expresses grief and sorrow at the death of Risaldár Allahdád Khán, Sardár Bahádúr, Government pensioner and Honorary Magistrate. He was held in high respect by Government, to which he was most loyally attached. He died at Aligarh, where his son, Razikdad Khan, is employed as Deputy Collector, but his body was buried at Bareilly. The Collector himself called at his house, and salutes were fired at the commencement of the funeral procession and at the time of burial. The procession was attended by a large crowd of people, including the nobility and gentry of Bareilly.

ALLAHABAD : } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
The 27th February 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.